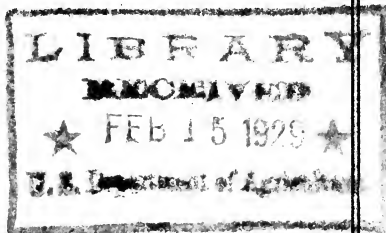


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62.39 -1929
C. W. ATWATER & SON



NURSEY MEN

Agawam, Massachusetts

"Everything That's Hardy"

CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,

Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Vines, Roses,

Hardy Herbaceous

Perennials

C. W. ATWATER & SON

Agawam, Massachusetts

REMARKS

IN THIS little catalogue we make no claims to a complete list of nursery stock; but have endeavored to give a short and accurate description of the varieties of trees and plants best suited to this section.

Most of these are well known and thoroughly tested sorts, but a few are novelties that seem worthy of introduction.

In addition to the varieties described here, we can, if desired, furnish most of the other standard sorts and many of the novelties.

A great part of this stock we grow at our own nursery; the rest we buy from reliable firms. It is our especial aim to have our stock **true to name** and of the **best quality**.

The larger part of our business is by agents' orders, but we also solicit orders by mail. As we do not issue a new catalogue annually, we cannot print prices, since these vary from year to year, but will quote as reasonable prices on mail orders as the quantity ordered will warrant, consistent with **first quality**.

We are also prepared to make plans for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, either for the small city or town lot, or for large grounds. Mr. Harold C. Atwater of our firm studied Landscape Gardening at Cornell Uni-

versity, and has also had a practical experience of over eighteen years in that line of work. We shall be glad to advise with any of our customers who wish to consult us in this matter.

Plain directions for planting will be sent with each order, and any stock that fails to live through the first summer will be replaced without charge, provided it was properly set out and cared for.

We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but mistakes are possible with everybody. Should any such occur, we agree to replace the stock with the true variety, as originally ordered, or to refund the purchase price, but are not to be held liable for more than the original price.

Our nursery is situated in the south part of Agawam, at the corner of Suffield and South Streets, about five miles from Springfield, and three-fourths mile from the Agawam trolley line at South Street.

Visitors are always welcome, and we are glad to have them inspect our nursery, but **No Business will be Transacted on Sunday.**

We solicit your orders and assure you that we shall do all in our power to fill them to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER & SON.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLES

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 30 to 35 feet apart each way.

Dwarf trees 2½ to 4 feet high. Plant 12 to 15 feet apart.

Varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Medium size, pale yellow, fine flavor. Tree a good bearer. A good variety for August.

Golden Sweet. Medium size, a very sweet, rather dry apple, of good quality. Tree very productive. Middle and last of August.

***Red Astrachan.** Large, bright red, quite acid, excellent for cooking; productive. Probably the best known of any of the early apples. Last of July and first of August.

***Yellow Transparent.** Good size, yellow, moderately tart; productive and bears very young; first of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Cortland. This new variety is highly recommended as an improved McIntosh Red. The fruit is said to hang better on the tree; to be almost identical in flavor with McIntosh; firmer in flesh; averaging slightly larger in size; ripening a little later, and keeping sev-

eral weeks longer than the McIntosh. It is a very promising variety.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, roundish, streaked red and yellow, somewhat tart; hardy, productive and bears young; August and September.

***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow, fine for eating or cooking; October and November.

***Gravenstein.** Large, striped, tart, fine quality, productive, very profitable for market; September.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine; vigorous and very productive; October and November.

***McIntosh Red.** Medium to large, bright red slightly tart; very handsome and of the finest quality; one of the most valuable apples for home use or market; September to December.

Pound Sweet. Very large, clear yellow; sweet and rich; October and November.

***Wealthy.** Medium size, red striped, good quality, somewhat tart; bears very young and enormous crops; September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Baldwin.** Large, red, acid, very productive, one of the best known apples for home or market; December to April.

***Delicious.** Large, oblong in shape like the Gilliflower; streaked red and yellow. Flavor mild sub-acid, of very fine quality; considered by many the best eating apple for winter that we have. Not desirable as a cooking apple.

Gilliflower. (Sheepnose.) The old-fashioned variety; dark red, oblong shape; has a peculiar flavor that no other apple possesses; mid-winter.

Jacob's Sweet. Large, round, yellow; flesh white and firm; one of the finest winter sweet apples, especially for baking; November to March.

***King.** Large, red striped, of the best quality, moderately productive; November to February.

***Northern Spy.** Large, handsome, striped red and yellow; a late keeper, and of the finest quality where it succeeds well. In many places this variety produces only imperfect fruit. Is slow in coming into bearing.

***R. I. Greening.** Large, light green, tart, excellent for eating or cooking, good bearer, one of the best; mid-winter.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size, fine grained, sub-acid. A late keeper and one of the finest eating apples for late winter and spring.

Seek-no-Further. Medium size, dull yellowish red; creamy flesh with a rich spicy flavor. November to January.

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop. Large, deep crimson, very handsome; October and November.

Transcendent. Decidedly the best, large, striped, very productive; September.

PEARS

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Dwarf trees 2½ to 4 feet high. Plant 10 feet apart.

Varieties marked * can be secured in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Bartlett.** Large, yellow, juicy and high flavored, productive; the most popular sort grown; September.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow, very handsome, fine quality, but not a good keeper; tree a rapid grower and very productive; ripens ahead of Bartlett.

Wilder. Medium size, yellow, good quality; probably the best very early pear; first of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Bosc. Large, long and slender, smooth russet skin, of the very finest quality but slow in coming into bearing; October and November.

***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large, greenish yellow, good quality; excellent as dwarf; October and November.

Kieffer. Good size, greenish yellow, not good for eating but the best one to can. Very productive, a vigorous grower and early bearer; October and November.

***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, very spicy and fine quality; tree a slow grower, but bears young; last half of September.

Sheldon. Medium size, round, russet, thick skin but very juicy and of fine quality; October.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow, good quality and productive, one of the best late sorts; October to December.

Lawrence. Small, russet, sweet, resembling Seckel but not so fine grained, productive; tree a slow grower; December to January.

Winter Nelis. Medium, green and russet, good quality, slow grower and productive; December.

CHERRIES

SWEET VARIETIES

Trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Black Tartarian. Very large, juicy, rich, and fine quality; first of July.

Gov. Wood. Large, light yellow and red; a fine early variety, but tree not so vigorous a grower as some; middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow, firm, sweet, productive; a valuable variety; first of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large, dark; flesh firm and fine flavored; an abundant bearer; mid-season.

Windsor. Very large, dark color, fine quality and productive; mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and of fine quality. One of the best sweet cherries; last of June.

TART VARIETIES

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Early Richmond. Medium size, red, excellent for cooking; trees very hardy and productive; one of the best; June.

English Morello. Large, dark red; August.

Large Montmorency. Large, acid; ten days later than Early Richmond.

May Duke. Large, red, juicy, moderately tart; an excellent sort: middle of June.

PLUMS

Trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

The Japanese plums are much less troubled with black knot and curculio than the older, or European sorts, while the trees are noted for vigorous growth, early bearing, and great productiveness. In fact, many of them bear so heavily that the trees are quite short lived.

Abundance. Large, red and yellow; very juicy, sweet, and fine quality; tree an upright and vigorous grower, and bears very young; last half of August.

Burbank. Large, red, firm fleshed and sweet; tree a strong spreading grower and enormously productive. Ripens just after Abundance, and like that variety, bears when very young.

Red June. Good size, bright red; of good, but not best, quality; productive; very early, beginning to ripen by the first of August and lasting for two weeks or more. Probably the best very early plum.

Santa Rosa. A new Japanese plum, described as large, purplish crimson with blue bloom; flesh purple shaded scarlet; early and delicious. Tree a vigorous upright grower, and prolific bearer. Claimed to be in many respects superior to the well-known Abundance and Burbank.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Bradshaw. A large purple plum of good quality, ripening in August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; a fine late plum; last of September.

German Prune. Good size, purple. Of good quality and very popular for canning. Very productive; September.

Grand Duke. Very large, violet purple; of good quality and remarkably free from rot. Productive; valuable for market; last of September.

Lombard. Medium size, red with purple shading; sweet and of excellent quality; bears young, and enormous crops. Especially desirable for light soils; first half of September.

Reine Claude. Large, greenish yellow; sweet, juicy and of finest quality; productive; September.

PEACHES

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way.

Peach trees should be set in Spring only.

Belle of Georgia. Large, white with red cheek; flesh firm, of fine quality, good for home use or market; an abundant and reliable bearer, but fruit is inclined to drop as soon as ripe. Freestone; early September.

Carman. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh white and of good quality, tree an abundant bearer, ripening before Mt. Rose.

Crawford Early. Large, yellow, fine quality, good bearer, very popular sort; first of September.

Crawford Late. Very large, yellow, good quality, moderately productive, fine for canning; last of September.

Elberta. Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow; of only fair quality for eating, but one of the best sorts for canning. A very heavy and reliable bearer, and probably grown for market more than any other variety; middle of September.

J. H. Hale. Similar to Elberta, but larger and nearly a week earlier. Tree productive, and fruit buds unusually hardy. Very successful in many places, but probably not so well adapted to all locations as the Elberta.

Mt. Rose. Medium size, white, overspread with red; freestone, fine quality and productive; last of August.

Old Mixon Free. Large, white, fine flavor, productive; first half of September.

Rochester. A new variety, described as a large, yellow, freestone peach, of fine quality; tree an early and abundant bearer; ripening in August before other yellow, freestone peaches.

Stump the World. Much resembles Old Mixon Free, but ripens a week or ten days later.

QUINCES

Bushes 3 to 4 feet high. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

Bourgeat. Large, roundish, a strong grower and good bearer.

Champion. Very large and smooth, greenish yellow, fine quality and cooks soft; tree bears very young and abundantly; ripens last of October and keeps until January. A very valuable sort.

Orange. Large, round, yellow, the old well-known sort; September.

MULBERRIES

New American. Fruit very large, black, rich and sweet. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Russian. Tree a very hardy and vigorous grower. Fruit of small size, much relished by the birds.

GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

BLACK SORTS

Concord. Good size and quality, very productive; best known of any; last of September.

Hartford. Medium size, early; a strong grower and very productive. An old, well known sort.

Moore's Early. A seedling of Concord; of large size and good quality; vine a strong grower, fairly productive. A desirable early sort. First of September.

Worden. Another Concord seedling; a few days earlier, and of better quality; a strong grower and productive. One of our best and most reliable sorts.

RED SORTS

Agawam. Large, thick skin, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; a good keeper; vine hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton. Medium size, very fine flavor; a fair grower and moderately productive; one of the best; middle of September.

Caco. A very valuable new grape, said to be a cross between Catawba and Concord. Of large size, fine quality, and medium early in season. Vine a strong grower, hardy, and productive.

Delaware. Small, sweet, rather poor grower; late.

Salem. Large, peculiar flavor much liked by some, ripens about with Worden; can be kept very late.

WHITE SORTS

Green Mountain. Small in size, but the fruit is of the finest quality, with thin skin and few seeds; vine a moderate grower, hardy and productive. One of the very earliest to ripen.

Moore's Diamond. Another Concord seedling; medium size, fine flavor, seeds separating very readily from the pulp; vine vigorous and good bearer; ripens before Worden.

Niagara. Fruit of good size and fine quality; borne in large handsome clusters. Vine a strong grower and very productive. One of the best and most popular sorts; latter half of September.

Portland. A new early white grape, originated at the New York State Experiment Station. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit as large as Niagara, fully equal to that variety in quality, and ripening very early, even before Green Mt. This seems likely to prove one of the best grapes yet introduced.

CURRANTS

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Perfection. This is so much superior to the other red currants that we have discarded all other varieties and offer the Perfection only. Fruit very large, in long clusters, with few and small seeds. The flavor is fine, being less acid than other red currants. Bush a strong grower and very productive.

White Grape. Medium size, white, less acid than red sorts; more especially for table use.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Columbus. Very large, greenish yellow, of good quality and enormously productive; a splendid sort, but bush a slow grower.

Downing. Of medium size, green, smooth skin and good quality. Very productive.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket.) Large, light red, smooth skin; of good quality and productive; a little later than most sorts.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart.

Eldorado. Large, jet black, of fine quality. Hardy, and very productive.

Mersereau. Very large, glossy black, sweet, and of extra quality with no hard core. Plant a strong, upright grower, very productive and extremely hardy.

Snyder. Good size, sweet, very productive and hardy; a reliable sort especially adapted to light soils.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Conrath. An early, black sort, of good size and quality; productive and ripening over a long season.

Cumberland. Very large, glossy black, with small seeds; good quality and productive; a first-rate berry for mid-season, but does not succeed in all sections.

Gregg. Very large, productive; not as juicy as the early varieties. The standard late variety.

Kansas. Large, black, vigorous grower and productive; ripening its entire crop in three or four pickings. Valuable for market; early.

Plum Farmer. Large black, strong grower, hardy and productive; early.

Columbian. Very large, purplish red, with a peculiar flavor of its own, much liked by some, and fine for canning. Bush not suckering from the roots, but growing like the black sorts; very productive.

Cuthbert. Large, dark red, best quality and productive; late and ripens its crop over a long period; canes usually hardy but sometimes injured by severe winters.

Herbert. Fruit large, bright red, firm, of fair quality. Bush a moderate grower and very productive under favorable conditions.

Latham. A new red raspberry, originating at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. Plant extremely hardy, vigorous grower, with nearly thornless canes; enormously productive. Fruit large, deep red, firm, and excellent for market, ripening in mid-season. Quality good, though not equal to the Cuthbert.

St. Regis. The best known of the "Everbearing" red raspberries. Fruit of good size, bright red, and of good quality though not equal to Cuthbert. The first crop of the season ripens early in July. The second crop is borne on new canes of the same seasons growth and begins to ripen about September 1st, continuing until stopped by heavy frost. This second crop is not heavy but is very desirable to lengthen the season for home use.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow, fine flavor; grows like the red sorts. Valuable for home use, but not for market.

ASPARAGUS

Plant 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart for garden culture, and rows 4 feet apart for field culture.

Asparagus is of easy cultivation, but the ground must be made very rich. Its use has increased rapidly in the last few years and it is proving a profitable market crop.

We grow our plants with special care and can furnish very strong roots.

Washington. This new Asparagus is the result of careful seed selection for a series of years by some of the best plant breeders in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is believed that a strain of Asparagus has now been obtained that is practically rust proof, and that is very productive of large early shoots of the finest quality.

The Washington has practically superseded the older sorts of asparagus, and we are now offering only this one variety. Our plants are grown from the choicest pedigreed seed, and should give the best of results.

RHUBARB

Hawk's Champagne. A new variety, large and fine.

Linnaeus. Large, early and tender; a first-class sort.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

In order that our customers may be able to form an idea of the size which the trees, under average conditions, will reach when full grown, we are indicating it by letters as follows:

A indicates trees which attain a size of 50 ft. and upwards.

B indicates trees which attain a size of 25 to 50 feet.

C indicates trees which attain a size of 10 to 25 feet.

D indicates small trees, growing less than 10 feet high.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

APPLE, Bechtel's Flowering Crab. (C) The finest of the class. A medium sized tree, covered in May with beautiful, double rose-like flowers, of a delicate pink and very fragrant.

BEECH, American. (A) Compact form, smooth, light colored bark, with glossy, attractive foliage. Like the other varieties of beech, this should be transplanted when quite small, preferably not over 4 or 5 feet high.

Purple. (B) An elegant tree, foliage deep reddish purple in spring, becoming copper colored as the season advances.

BIRCH, Paper or Canoe. (A) A native variety, growing much larger than the common white or gray birch, and with much whiter and more beautiful bark.

Cut-leaf Weeping Birch. (B) A variety with silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage. As the tree matures the branches have a graceful, drooping appearance, which is very attractive.

CATALPA, Bungei. (D) A dwarf form usually grafted on stems five or six feet tall, where it makes a dense roundish head; very desirable for its formal effect.

Speciosa. (B) A rapid growing tree from the West, with large heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white and purple flowers in June.

DOGWOOD, (Cornus.) White. (C) The native tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with large, single white flowers before the leaves come.

Red Flowering Dogwood. (C) Flowers light red, very beautiful.

ELM, American. (A) The well-known native tree, largely used for street and park planting.

Camperdown. (D) This variety is grafted into stems from five to eight feet high, the branches extending outward and downward, forming a handsome, drooping tree. Foliage like the American Elm.

Moline. (A) A new and rare variety, found growing near Moline, Ill., which is propagated by budding to retain the original form of the tree. When young it is very rapid and erect in growth with leaves much larger than the ordinary elm. As the tree grows older it becomes more spreading, with branches almost horizontal.

HORSECHESTNUT, White. (A) The common sort with large clusters of single white flowers in May. A handsome, stately tree but very slow in growth.

JUDAS TREE. (Red Bud.) (C) A small growing tree of irregular shape, covered with small delicate pink blossoms before the leaves appear.

KOELRUTARIA, Paniculata. (Varnish Tree.) (C) A small tree with glossy, divided foliage having fine autumnal coloring. The flowers are small, yellow, produced in large panicles in July.

LILAC, Japan Tree. (C) A small tree producing very large clusters of creamy white flowers late in June. Hardy and desirable.

LINDEN, American. (Basswood.) (A) A native tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

MAPLE, Norway. (A) A large tree with compact rounded head, and large handsome deep green foliage. When young the trunk is usually more or less crooked, the crooks disappearing as the tree becomes larger. One of our best shade trees.

Schwedlerii, (Purple Norway.) (B) A beautiful variety of the Norway Maple, the foliage for several weeks in the spring being of a bright purplish crimson, changing to a deep bronze green as the season advances.

Silver. (A) A large, very rapid grower of irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above and silvery white on the under side. One of the best, if not the best, of rapid growing shade trees.

Sugar, or Rock. (A) Our native hard maple. An upright grower of handsome, symmetrical shape, the foliage turning to gorgeous scarlet, yellow, and crimson in the fall. One of the finest shade trees for street or lawn.

Weir's Cut-leaf. (A) A very handsome tree with drooping branches, foliage deeply cut, and silvery white on the under side. A very rapid grower, and should be severely pruned for two or three years after transplanting.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European. (C) A fine tree of medium size with attractive foliage, and covered in late summer and fall with large clusters of bright red berries. Very striking.

Weeping Mt. Ash. (D) Grafted into stems five or six feet high the drooping branches twist and straggle downward in an odd and pleasing manner.

MULBERRY, Teas Weeping. (D) A handsome, umbrella shaped tree with beautiful glossy green foliage. We consider this the finest tree of its shape.

OAK, Palustris. (Pin Oak.) (B) A good grower of broadly pyramidal shape, the branches drooping slightly below the horizontal. Foliage deeply cut, bright glossy green, changing to red in the fall. A very desirable and valuable lawn tree.

Red. (A) A large native variety of rapid growth for an oak. Leaves large and handsome, turning to purplish crimson in fall.

POPLAR, Carolina. (A) A large tree, pyramidal in shape, with large glossy leaves. The most rapid growing of any shade tree; very hardy, and succeeds in all soils and locations.

Lombardy. (A) Of rapid growth, very tall and slender; much used for screens, and where a formal effect is desired.

PRUNUS, Pissardi. (C) An ornamental variety of plum, with single, blush white flowers in spring, and handsome reddish purple leaves which retain their color throughout the season. Hardy, and desirable for its foliage effect.

SALISBURIA. (Ginko.) (A) From Japan. A tall growing tree with straight trunk and glossy green leaves resembling Maidenhair Fern in shape, but much larger. Rare and handsome.

THORN. (C) The Thorns are small trees with handsome clusters of small, double flowers early in June. The blossoms are scarlet, red or white on different varieties.

WALNUT, Black. (A) A native of the middle West; a rapid grower, with handsome foliage, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets.

WILLOW, Babylonica. (B) The old-fashioned Weeping Willow with long slender, drooping branches. When young this tree is usually crooked, but eventually makes a large and handsome tree. Rapid in growth.

Golden. (B) A medium sized tree, conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel-leaf. (B) Of vigorous growth, with shining laurel like leaves. One of the best Willows.

Thurlow's. (A) Similar to Babylonica, but larger and of a more upright growth.

EVERGREEN TREES

While the height to which the evergreen trees finally attain is indicated by letters, the same as for deciduous trees, it should be borne in mind that most evergreens can be dwarfed and kept to any size desired by pruning at the proper time. Thus the Hemlock or Norway Spruce, both trees that grow to a large size, can be trained in hedge form only three or four feet high.

Practically all of our Arbor Vitae, Hemlocks, and Retinosperas, and some varieties of Junipers, are sheared specimens, much more compact and desirable than the untrimmed trees.

ARBOR VITAE, American. (B) An erect, cone-shaped tree with dense, light green foliage. A rapid grower and desirable. Small trees of this variety are much used for window boxes in winter.

Compacta. (D) Dwarf, with dense round head; should not be planted in exposed situations.

Globe. (D) Forms a dense low head of green, the foliage extending clear to the ground. Very hardy, and probably the best of the globe shaped Arbor Vitae.

Pyramidalis. (C) Of slender, upright, compact growth, with glossy green foliage that holds its color well in the winter. A fine variety, especially desirable for its formal effect.

Siberian. (C) Growth dense and broadly pyramidal; foliage dark green, keeping color well in winter. Very hardy and one of the best for this section.

Vervaveana. (C) A dense, rather broad variety; foliage light green, often with a golden shading. Hardy and desirable.

FIR, Concolor. (Silver Fir of Colorado.) (B) Tree of graceful form with horizontal or slightly drooping branches; foliage glaucous green, silvery underneath. A rare and beautiful tree.

HEMLOCK. (A) Our native variety distinct from all other trees; valuable for a lawn tree, or for foundation planting. Will grow in the shade but should not be planted in places badly exposed to the winter winds.

JUNIPER, Pfitzeriana. (D) A dwarf variety, growing eight to ten feet high, of somewhat irregular form; with spreading, nearly horizontal branches, and handsome foliage. Very hardy and thrives in nearly all locations. Can be kept small by shearing if desired.

Sabina. (D) A low growing, spreading form; fan shaped when young; saucer shaped as it becomes older. Dense dark green foliage.

Suecica. (Swedish Juniper.) (C) Of narrow, columnar form; very dense foliage of a bluish green shade. Valuable for formal effects.

Tamariscifolia. (D) A low, dense, trailing type of Juniper, seldom attaining a height of one foot, but several feet in diameter. Foliage handsome grayish green. Excellent for rock work, or covering banks.

Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) (B) Of upright conical growth, but varying considerably in shape and the color of the foliage.

Virginiana Glauca. (B) Of upright growth, but more open and irregular than the Virginiana. Beautiful silvery gray foliage. A very attractive but somewhat rare tree.

PINE, Mugho. (D) Dwarf; of low dense growth and dark green color; very hardy.

Scotch. (A) One of the most rapid growing evergreens, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage. Very hardy.

White. (A) The well-known, native sort; especially desirable for light, sandy soil.

RETINOSPORA. (Japan Cypress.) The Retinosporas are a handsome class of small trees, many of them dwarf and particularly adapted to small places and for foundation planting. They should not be planted in very exposed situations.

Filifera. (C) Of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, thread-like and drooping; one of the hardiest of the Retinosporas.

Pisifera. (C) A rapid growing variety of somewhat irregular shape, with beautiful feathery foliage of a tawny green color.

Pisifera Aurea. (C) Similar to above, but foliage tipped with bright yellow.

Plumosa. (C) Very handsome, with soft feathery, light green foliage. One of the best.

Plumosa Aurea. (C) Very similar to the preceding, but with beautiful, golden tipped foliage.

Squarrosa. (C) Of very dense growth, with beautiful foliage of a silvery blue appearance. Less hardy than the others and should be planted only in protected places.

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue. (B) Of compact growth; foliage varying from green, to beautiful steel blue, or sage color in the finest specimens. Perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations, and one of the finest of our evergreens.

Colorado Blue, Koster's. (B) A form of the above obtained by grafting from the very bluest specimens. These trees are all of the finest blue color, and very choice. This variety has always been imported, but a quarantine established by the U. S. government, has prevented any importations since 1919. Attempts to

graft them in this country, at first resulting in failure, have been somewhat more successful of late, and we are now able to offer a limited number of these trees.

Douglas. (B) Another Colorado spruce; of fairly rapid growth with soft delicate green foliage, glaucous underneath. One of the best for planting in shady places.

Norway. (A) Of rapid growth, attaining large size; a good lawn tree, and used also for hedges and wind-breaks.

TAXUS, Cuspidata. (Japanese Yew.) (D) A dwarf spreading tree, with very dark green foliage, distinct from any other sort. Very hardy and will grow in shady places.

Cuspidata Capitata. (C) This is the upright form of the preceding, with the same foliage and other characteristics. It does not form a dense cone, but is rather open in growth and makes a very attractive small tree.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

In addition to the Evergreen Trees we have a number of flowering Evergreen Shrubs, mostly with broad leaves, that are very attractive both for their foliage and flowers. Most of these do well in the shade, while some require sun to give good results.

C indicates shrubs that attain a height of 9 to 14 feet.

D indicates shrubs that attain a height of 4 to 9 feet.

E indicates shrubs that attain a height of 1 to 4 feet.

DAPHNE, Cneorum. (E) A very dwarf spreading evergreen plant, with narrow, glossy leaves, and small, fragrant pink flowers, produced in abundance in the early summer, and continuing more or less throughout the season.

KALMIA, Latifolia. (Mt. Laurel.) (D) Has beautiful, glossy foliage, and is covered with large clusters of pale pink or white flowers late in June. Succeeds in nearly all soils and thrives in partial shade.

LEUCOTHOE, Catesbaei. (E) Dwarf, with drooping, spreading branches, the foliage somewhat resembling the Laurel, and often taking on fine bronze and red shades in the late fall. Flowers small, creamy white, borne in long racemes in early spring.

PIERIS, Floribunda. (E) Very dwarf, compact, with small dark green leaves. Small white flowers in dense, upright panicles early in the spring.

RHODODENDRONS. Owing to the quarantine by the U. S. government, the varieties of hybrid Rhododendrons formerly imported from Europe have practically been out of the market for some time past. Attempts to graft them in this country have lately been partly successful, and they can now be obtained in small sizes and limited quantities. They are still so scarce and high in price that we do not list them, but would try to get them if any of our customers wish.

There are two varieties, however, native to the Appalachian Mountains, that have proved hardy and very satisfactory. They do best in full, or partial shade, but will not stand any form of lime in the soil. We are glad to offer the two following native Rhododendrons.

Catawbiense. (D) Handsome, laurel-like foliage, with large clusters of rosy lilac flowers, of varying shades, in early June. Blooms young and profusely and is very hardy. Should be kept well mulched with leaves.

Maximum. (C) A strong growing sort with large and beautiful leaves. Flowers later than the Catawbiense with large clusters of light pink blossoms that soon change to white. Very hardy and succeeds in nearly all locations, but should be kept well mulched.

YUCCA, Filamentosa. (E) A low plant with long, narrow, stiff leaves, and creamy white, waxen, bell-shaped flowers on a tall stalk in July. Should have a sunny place and light soil for best results.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALMOND, Double Pink. (D) An old-fashioned shrub, with small double blush pink flowers covering the branches in May, before the leaves appear.

ALTHEAS, Double Red, Pink, Purple, and White. (C) The Altheas are upright in growth and very late in starting in spring. They bloom in August and September, the flowers resembling a double hollyhock. Should not be planted in cold or exposed situations.

AZALEA, Calendulacea. (Flame Azalea.) (D) This shrub is covered in early summer with a profusion of showy blossoms, varying in color, on different bushes, from yellow to deep orange or flame color. It continues in bloom a long time, and is one of our most showy and attractive shrubs.

Nudiflora. (C) Our native bush "Honeysuckle" covered with blush white or pink blossoms in May. A beautiful shrub that thrives in nearly all soils.

Viscosa. (D) A native shrub best suited for moist ground, and valuable for massing. Flowers rather

small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in early summer.

BARBERRY, Purple. (D) Grows 6 to 8 feet high, with violet purple foliage, and clusters of red berries in fall. Very effective for massing, or grouping with other shrubs.

Thunbergii. (E) Dwarf, growing about 4 feet high, with dense, bright green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet late in the fall, and producing quantities of bright red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Very hardy and succeeds where other shrubs will not grow. Valuable for grouping, and hedges, and can be left to grow naturally, or trimmed to any desired shape.

Thunbergii, atropurpurea. (Red-Leaved Japanese Barberry.) This new shrub was introduced in the fall of 1926. It is said to be similar in all respects to the well known dwarf Barberry except that the foliage of this new variety is of a rich bronzy red, equal in color to the best Japanese Maples, and holding its rich color throughout the season. It must be planted in full exposure to the sun in order to develop its brilliant coloring.

Thunbergii, Minor. (Box Barberry.) (E) A very dwarf form of Japanese Barberry, valuable for edging walks, or any place where a very low dense bush is desired.

CALYCANTHUS. (Sweet scented shrub.) (D) The wood of this shrub is very fragrant; flowers of a chocolate color, with agreeable spicy odor. Blooms in June. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

CLETHRA, Alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) (D) A small native shrub, with numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers in July. Suitable for moist ground or shady locations.

CORNUS, Elegantissima. (D) A medium sized shrub, the leaves bordered with a broad white band, and retaining the distinct colors till they drop in the fall. In winter the branches are bright coral red. Very striking.

Siberica. (D) A strong growing bush with flat clusters of tiny white flowers, followed by white berries. Bark bright red in winter when it presents a striking appearance. Valuable for a background or screen.

DEUTZIA, Crenata. (C) Flowers small, double, white, tinted with rose, produced in clusters 3 or 4 inches long. Last of June.

Gracilis. (E) A dwarf variety with sprays of delicate, pure white flowers the last of May. Very handsome.

Lemoine. (D) Similar to the Gracilis but of stronger growth, and a larger plant.

Pride of Rochester. (C) Large clusters of double white flowers, blooming in June and July. Bush of large size, and vigorous growth.

ELDER, Golden. (C) A variety with golden yellow foliage. Valuable for planting with green-leaved shrubs. A vigorous grower, and should be severely pruned to keep it in good shape.

EUONYMOUS, Alatus. (Cork-barked Euonymous) (D) Branches singularly covered with corky ridges; small leaves red fruit; very beautiful autumn foliage.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. (Pearl Bush.) (C) A hardy, vigorous grower of large size; flowers single, white, an inch in diameter; blooming in May.

FORSYTHIA, Fortunei. (D) A rapid grower, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear.

Suspensa. (D) A variety with long, slender, drooping branches.

FRINGE, Purple. (Smoke Bush.) (C) A large shrub with purplish fringe or hair-like flowers during the summer; requires some protection in winter when young.

White. (C) Has large clusters of delicate, pure white flowers, before the leaves appear. Very handsome.

HONEYSUCKLE, Chrysantha. (D) An upright growing shrub with yellowish flowers, and cardinal red berries in late summer and fall.

Morrowii. (D) A vigorous, spreading grower, with attractive foliage. Small white or pink flowers in May followed in July by handsome red berries which continue throughout the fall.

Red Tartarian. (D) An upright grower. Pink flowers in May, followed by orange colored berries.

White Tartarian. (D) Similar to the above, but with white flowers.

HYDRANGEA, Arborescens Sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) (D) A variety with large, slightly rounded clusters of pure white flowers. Begins to bloom in June and continues until after the other hydrangeas come in August.

Paniculata Grandiflora. (D) The well-known hardy Hydrangea. Sold both in bush form and tree shape.

ILEX, Verticillata. (Black Alder.) (D) A native shrub of good size, covered with countless scarlet berries through the fall and winter. Does well on wet ground.

KERRIA, Japonica. (D) A slender, green barked shrub, with yellow flowers in June, and scattering blossoms later. Should be planted in a sheltered place.

Variegated. (E) Similar to the above, but more dense in growth and with handsome, variegated foliage.

LILAC, Purple, and White. (C) The well-known, common sorts.

Josikea. (C) Of large size, dark shining leaves, and purple flowers, after other varieties are gone.

Persian. (D) Finer foliage than the common; larger clusters of purple flowers, and very free blooming.

Villosa. (D) Large loose clusters of pinkish lilac flowers about two weeks after the other lilacs.

LILACS, French Hybrids. (D) These bloom much younger than the common lilacs and rarely send up shoots in the lawn. There are numerous varieties, single and double, in various shades of white, blue, and purple. We list a few which we consider among the best.

Chas. X. Single purple, reddish in the bud.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purple.

Marie Legraye. Single, pure white, very fine.

Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double, cream white.

Mme. Lemoine. Large, double pure white, one of the very best.

Pres. Grevy. Double pale blue; clusters large and fine.

Rubra de Marly. Single rosy purple; very free bloomer.

Japanese Tree Lilac. See under "Deciduous Ornamental Trees."

POTENTILLA, Fruticosa. (Cinquefoil.) (E) A dwarf shrub with odd, grayish-green foliage, and small yellow flowers produced throughout the summer.

PRIVET, Amoor River. (D) Very similar to the California in foliage and manner of growth, but sheds its leaves in November. Has clusters of tiny white, slightly fragrant flowers in June, and makes a fine hedge which is hardy in the most severe winters.

California. (D) A rapid growing shrub with glossy green leaves, retaining its foliage to New Years. Much

used for hedges. Generally hardy, but occasionally killed back in very severe winters.

Ibota. (D) Of spreading growth with slightly drooping branches, producing small white fragrant flowers. Hardy.

Ibodium. (D) This is a new hardy Privet; a cross between California and Ibota, having the glossy green foliage of the California, but more bushy, making a very fine, thick hedge.

QUINCE, Japan. (D) A medium sized, rather spreading shrub, with glossy, green foliage. The flowers, resembling apple blossoms in shape, come in May and are usually bright scarlet in color, but occasionally of varying pink shades. A fine, old-fashioned, hardy shrub which is again coming into favor.

SPIREA, Anthony Waterer. (E) Dwarf, with flat clusters of small red or crimson flowers, blooming through July.

Aurea. (C) A large shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with yellowish green foliage and small white flowers.

Froebelli. (D) Similar to the Anthony Waterer, but a larger plant, of more rapid growth, and brilliant colored foliage in the fall.

Prunifolia. (D) A graceful shrub, covered with sprays of small, double white flowers early in May. Formerly called "Bridal Wreath" but that name is now usually applied to Spirea Van Houttei.

Thunbergii. (D) A medium sized bush with slender branches, and delicate, feathery foliage, which changes to bronze and purple in the fall; small pure white flowers very early in spring, before the leaves appear.

Van Houttei. (D) Grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet with long drooping branches, loaded with small rounded clusters of white flowers; blooms the last of May. One of our best and most popular shrubs. Very hardy.

STEPHANANDRA, Flexuosa. (D) Medium size with graceful branches and handsome foliage. Small white flowers in June. Do not plant in an exposed location.

SUMAC, Cut-leaved. (D) This belongs to the same family as the wild Sumac, but with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves.

SYMPHORICARPUS, Red. (Coralberry.) (D) A semi-dwarf, spreading shrub, with attractive foliage, and covered with clusters of small red berries in the fall.

White. (Snowberry.) (D) A fine, upright growing shrub with handsome foliage and small pink blossoms. In the fall the slender branches bend gracefully under clusters of large white, waxy berries which remain until cold weather.

SYRINGA, Garland. (C) The old-fashioned sweet Syringa, with pure white flowers in June; very fragrant.

Golden. (D) Medium sized, very compact and bushy in growth with handsome golden foliage. Probably the best golden-leaved shrub we have and especially desirable to group with other shrubs.

Grandiflorus. (C) A strong growing variety with a profusion of white flowers, larger than those of the Garland Syringa, but without fragrance.

Virginal. (D) Large, double white flowers, very fragrant. A new Syringa that is claimed to be the best of any.

VIBURNUM, Dentatum. (Arrow-wood.) (C) A handsome native shrub with glossy green leaves, and

white flowers in June, followed by crimson berries which turn blue in the fall. Will grow in partial shade and likes moist ground.

Lentago. (Sheep-berry.) (C) A very large shrub with creamy white, fragrant blossoms, and bluish black fruit.

Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry.) (C) Small white flowers in panicles, followed by clusters of large red berries like cranberries, which remain until winter.

Opulus nanum. (E) A very dwarf, compact, rounded bush, which seldom blossoms, but is valuable for edging and bordering.

Plicatum. (Japan Snowball.) (D) Handsome crinkly leaves, with large round clusters of white flowers early in the summer. Should be given some protection in winter when young.

WEIGELIA, Eva Rathke. (E) Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with deep crimson flowers in June, and blooming again to a less extent in the late summer. One of our best shrubs.

Rosea. (D) A larger growing shrub, bearing a profusion of pink flowers in June.

Variegated. (D) A medium sized bush with the leaves marked with a broad, yellowish white border; blush pink flowers in June.

CLIMBING VINES

ACTINIDIA. A rapid growing vine from Japan; flowers white, fragrant and freely produced; foliage large and handsome.

AKEBIA, Quinata. Resembling the Honeysuckle in manner of growth; leaves small, dark green, very free from insect attacks; clusters of chocolate purple, slightly fragrant, flowers in May. Vine very hardy and can be planted in the shade or exposed places.

AMPELOPSIS, Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) The native ivy, very hardy and rapid in growth.

Veitchii. (Japan Ivy: Boston Ivy.) Clings to brick, cement, or stone surfaces, forming a complete curtain of green, becoming crimson in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA, Siph. (Dutchman's Pipe.) Very hardy, with large leaves, 6 to 10 inches across, and small, pipe-shaped flowers. Makes a dense shade and is rarely troubled by insects.

BITTERSWEET, American. A hardy native vine, with glossy leaves, and clusters of red and orange berries in fall. Does well in shade.

Japanese. Handsome foliage, with crimson berries in the fall and winter.

CLEMATIS. These vines require a rich soil and sunny location. The large flowering sorts are rather weak growers, and require the best of care to succeed. When young, the vines die to the ground in winter, but, as they become older, the main stalks live through.

Henrii. Large, creamy white flowers; midsummer.

Jackmanii. Large purple flowers; June to August.

Mme. Edward Andre. Large; the nearest red of any.

Paniculata. A vigorous grower with an abundance of handsome, dark green foliage. The small, fragrant flowers are pure white, star-shaped, covering the vine in Sept. Very free from insects.

EUONYMOUS, Radicans. An evergreen vine with small handsome leaves. Clings to the wall like ivy. Slow grower.

Rad. Variegata. Like the above, but with handsome variegated foliage.

Vegetus. A broad leaved variety that has red berries in fall and winter; sometimes called the "Evergreen Bittersweet." Can also be kept closely pruned and used for a low hedge or border.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. Strong grower, nearly evergreen, pure white flowers changing to buff; very fragrant, blooms from June to October.

Japan Gold Leaf. Foliage thickly veined and netted with yellow; has very few flowers.

POLYGONUM, Auberti. (Chinese Fleecevine.) A vigorous grower, covered through the summer with white flowers in feathery sprays.

TRUMPET VINE. A vigorous grower with clusters of large red and yellow, trumpet shaped flowers in July and August. Should be planted in a sheltered location.

WISTERIA, Purple. A strong, hardy vine, with long clusters of lilac blue flowers in late spring. While the vine is perfectly hardy, the blossom buds are sometimes killed in severe winters.

White. White flowers; vine not quite so hardy.

ROSES

We sell only varieties of roses that live out of doors through the winter, though most of them will be much benefited by having some protection in cold weather. They are divided into several classes.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are rose bushes that bloom in June, and have more or less flowers at intervals until cold weather, the amount of bloom depending on the variety, and very largely, also, on the care given the bushes. Always pick off the seed balls that follow the flowers. Winter protection is not absolutely necessary for this class, except in exposed places, but it is very desirable.

Alfred Colomb. Large, crimson, double and fragrant.

Baron Bonstettin. Deep velvety crimson; double and fragrant; a beautiful rose.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, hardy and very beautiful; has no fragrance.

Capt. Hayward. Very large, bright carmine crimson; very showy and a free bloomer.

Clio. Large, double, delicate blush pink; beautiful in bud and open flower. One of our best roses.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant; a strong grower and desirable sort.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; double and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, beautiful pure waxy white. Vigorous in growth, and free blooming; considered the best white rose yet introduced.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Large, crimson, fragrant; well-known and very popular.

Geo. Arends. Large; clear soft pink with beautiful buds; fragrant.

His Majesty. Bright cherry red, changing to deep rose pink; hardy and free blooming; handsome buds.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson; flowers retaining color till petals fall; highly scented. Plant a strong grower and free bloomer.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Large, pink, cup shaped; hardy and a free bloomer.

Magna Charta. Large, clear pink, double, free bloomer and fragrant. A well-known, hardy sort.

Margaret Dickson. Large, white, with pale flesh center; a beautiful, fragrant rose, but a shy bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, resembling Gen. Jacqueminot, but more double. A free bloomer and fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. Large flowers; soft delicate pink; beautiful buds. Very fragrant and free blooming and a vigorous grower. Should be in every collection.

Mrs. Sherman Crawford. Color a beautiful shade of pink with lovely buds, and perfect flowers; a very free bloomer, especially in autumn. One of the very best.

Oakmont. Deep, bright rose, a free bloomer and fragrant; a valuable addition.

Paul Neyron. The largest of hybrid perpetual roses; deep pink, very double; a strong grower and popular sort.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Good size, deep velvety crimson; one of the best very dark roses. Requires good care.

Soliel d'Or (Golden Sun). Color ranging from pale yellow to reddish gold. Flowers of good size, double, and very fragrant. A beautiful rose, but not a strong grower, and requires good care.

Ulrich Bruner. Brilliant cherry red, large and full. A vigorous grower and very satisfactory sort.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

This class of roses has the tea fragrance so much desired, and blooms more freely in late summer and fall than the hybrid perpetuals. They are not as hardy and should be carefully protected in winter by banking up well with earth, and, in exposed places, covering the earth well with straw, leaves or evergreen boughs. As a rule the bushes are somewhat smaller and of slower growth than the hybrid perpetuals, but produce many more flowers. New sorts are constantly being introduced, and we can often furnish varieties not given in our list.

Caroline Testout. Large, clear bright rose. Fragrant, free blooming, and hardy.

Chas. K. Douglas. Large, crimson-scarlet, with long, pointed buds; slightly fragrant. Very fine color.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Beautiful flowers of rich, dark velvety crimson, and very fragrant, but the bush is sprawling and ill-shaped.

Duchess of Wellington. Very large, saffron yellow, with beautiful buds. Fragrant and free blooming.

Edel. Very large pure ivory white flowers in massive, globular form. Slightly perfumed.

Etoile de France. Full, fragrant crimson flowers with bright cerise center. A vigorous grower and free flowering.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen. Brilliant carmine with long pointed buds. Hardy, fragrant, and free blooming.

Geo. C. Waud. Large, light red, and very double, with slight perfume. Especially good in the fall.

Golden Ophelia. A seedling of Ophelia with pale yellow flowers of fine shape and delicate perfume. A good grower and very floriferous.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium sized crimson-scarlet fragrant flowers produced in great profusion from June until heavy frost. Not very good for cutting. Bush hardy and a very strong grower, requiring plenty of room. Should be only lightly pruned.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, slightly tinted cream; of beautiful form, fragrant, and free blooming.

Killarney Queen. Similar to the well-known pink Killarney, but considered superior in some respects.

Konigin Carola. Color a beautiful satiny rose; fine form in bud and flower; slightly fragrant and a good bloomer; a very fine variety.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral rose on outside of petals, pale flesh on the inside. A strong growing fragrant rose that is constantly in bloom.

Los Angeles. A very beautiful rose, salmon pink with golden shading, but short lived in this section.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Large; deep rose pink; very double, fragrant, and free blooming. A desirable sort.

Mme. Butterfly. A sport from Ophelia but a stronger grower and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are fine light pink, tinted with gold at base of the petals; beautiful in shape and highly perfumed.

Mme. Edward Herriot. (Daily Mail.) Medium size, semi-double; color, coral red, shaded with salmon and terra cotta when open. Very striking and popular.

Mme. Jules Bouche. One of the finest white roses, shaded light blush at the center. A strong healthy plant producing an abundance of fragrant flowers.

Mme. Leon Pain. A beautiful fragrant rose with large double flowers of silvery salmon pink, and orange tinted center. Hardy and very free flowering.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A small rose, yellow in the bud, showing delicate pink when open. Fragrant and wonderfully free blooming. Bush rather dwarf.

Mrs. Henry Morse. A large, moderately fragrant flower of two contrasting tones of pink. Resembles J. L. Mock but claimed to be a decided improvement on that variety.

Ophelia. Ground color white, shaded pink and cream, with beautiful buds. Very fragrant and free flowering.

Padre. Copper scarlet, semi-double flowers of the style of Mme. Edward Herriot, but of deeper color and with better stems.

Premier. Deep pink blossoms of full form and fairly fragrant. Keeps remarkably well after cutting.

Radiance. One of our very finest roses, popular with all. Large, beautiful silvery pink, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance on long stems. Bush a vigorous, upright grower.

Red Radiance. A sport of Radiance and similar to it except the color which is a fine red.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Large copper red buds, opening into very large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow. Described by one grower as "A glorified Duchess of Wellington."

Rose Marie. Large, clear rose pink, fragrant flowers freely produced on a strong healthy bush.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. A beautiful shade of clear sunflower yellow. A free bloomer and fairly fragrant but requires care to give the best results.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. Light buff-yellow, with orange center and pleasing perfume. Bush hardy and productive.

Willowmere. One of our most beautiful roses; large, shrimp pink with lovely buds and flowers, though without fragrance. A strong grower and continuous in bloom.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. Large clusters of fair sized single flowers; color bright crimson pink, white at base of petals, and yellow stamens. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Crimson Rambler. Too well known to need description. A very valuable rose.

Climbing American Beauty. Large double blossoms, fragrant, produced singly or in threes very early in the season. Color bright carmine, changing to pink. Bush a moderate grower and very profuse bloomer. Should not be planted in very exposed locations.

Dorothy Perkins. A well-known sort producing great clusters of delicate shell pink flowers. Small, glossy green foliage. The plants of the Dorothy Perkins class are the hardest and strongest growing of any of our climbing roses.

Dr. Huey. Medium sized, semi-double flowers of deep crimson-maroon borne in great profusion early in the season. This is by far the darkest in color of any of our climbing roses. Bush a moderate grower only.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Large, semi-double blooms of pale pink, lovely both in bud and the open flower, and fine for cutting. The foliage is a glossy, waxy green, beautiful even without the flowers. Midseason.

Emily Gray. A truly yellow climber, very beautiful, but requiring careful protection to carry it through our New England winters.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) Flowers a shade lighter than Crimson Rambler, but a trifle larger and more double. We prefer it to the Rambler.

Goldfinch. Slender yellow buds opening to medium sized, creamy blossoms, slightly fragrant. Early, and a strong grower.

Hiawatha. Small single flowers, bright crimson with white eye and numerous yellow stamens. Blooms in large clusters abundantly produced on a hardy, strong growing vine.

Mary Wallace. A new climber, with good sized, semi-double flowers of a very bright pink, and moderately fragrant. Season early; bush a good grower and profuse bloomer. One of the last and best productions of the late Dr. W. Van Fleet.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers of medium size, semi-double, produced singly or in small clusters, and last well after cutting. Color a brilliant dazzling scarlet, very beautiful and does not fade. Bush a moderate grower, blooms early, and continues a long time in bloom. A very popular sort.

Silver Moon. Large, nearly single creamy white

flowers, freely produced. Bush a strong grower with handsome foliage, but must be given a sheltered location.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Large clusters of rather small, semi-double flowers, varying in color from clear pink to nearly white on the same cluster. Bush hardy and almost thornless.

White Dorothy Perkins. Identical with Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are pure white.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Roses of this class make dwarf, bushy plants and, with proper care, produce an abundance of bloom throughout the summer from June until stopped by heavy frost. The flowers are individually small, produced in large clusters, and, while not very good for cutting, are especially desirable for bedding purposes, and where continuous bloom for a long time is wanted.

Baby Rambler. Crimson red; the best known of any of this class.

Catharine Ziemet. (White Baby Rambler.) Pure white, double, slightly fragrant, flowers in large, loose clusters, freely produced. One of the very best.

Ellen Poulsen. Large compact clusters of bright rose pink flowers, slightly fragrant. Bush very dwarf, and a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Cutbush. Clear pink, compact and double.

RUGOSA, AND RUGOSA HYBRID ROSES

These are of Japanese origin, and are noted for their hardiness and vigorous growth, together with their comparative freedom from insects and disease. Most of them are quite thorny.

Conrad F. Meyer. Beautiful buds, followed by large, silvery rose, fragrant flowers, blooming very early, with

scattered blossoms throughout the summer. The bush is a very strong grower and should be given plenty of room.

F. J. Grootendorst. A cross between *Rosa Rugosa* and Baby Rambler. Flowers are small, fringed, bright red, in clusters, produced until frost. The plant is bushy and strong growing, with handsome dark green foliage, and very hardy.

Rugosa, Red. Single light red or pink flowers from June till September followed by large, showy berries of rosy red. Bush of large size, with handsome, dark green foliage, seldom troubled by insect attacks. Valuable for groups and hedges.

Rugosa, White. A variety with white flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Crested Moss. Beautiful deep pink buds covered with an abundance of moss. Fragrant; blooms in June only.

Mad. Plantier. An old and popular variety; covered with medium sized white flowers in June. Grows to be a large bush.

Rosa Hugonis. A very hardy variety which grows in a bushy, shrub-like form to a height of about six feet. The slender, drooping branches are covered very early in the summer with a mass of single, light yellow roses about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across making a beautiful mound of bloom. Valuable also for its small handsome foliage as well as for its flowers.

Persian Yellow. Medium size, double, bright yellow flowers early in June. Hardy and desirable.

White Moss. White, handsome in bud and flower.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

The past few years have seen a great increase in the demand for this class of plants. Their hardiness and ease of cultivation, the value of many of them for cut flowers, together with the beauty and long blooming period of many varieties, make them deservedly popular. This list includes some of the best sorts, but other varieties can be furnished if desired.

Varieties marked with a star (*) are good for rock gardens.

ACHILLEA, Boule de Neige. 18 to 24 inches high; small double, white flowers in profusion from June to September. Valuable for cutting.

Millefolium, Rubrum. 18 inches high; small, bright red flowers in flat clusters, blooming in July and continuing until fall if not allowed to go to seed.

ACONITUM. (Monkshood) *Autumnale*. 4 to 5 feet, Long spikes of deep blue flowers. September.

Napellus. 3 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers in July and August.

***AJUGA, Reptans.** (Bugle Plant.) 5 to 6 inches. Blue flowers on erect spikes. Early summer.

***ALYSSUM, Saxatile.** 1 foot. Silvery foliage; compact clusters of small yellow flowers in early spring.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) 2 to 3 feet. Attractive perennials of easy cultivation, blooming in May and June.

***Caerulea.** (Rocky Mt. Columbine.) 12 to 18 inches. Large blue flowers, white inside. A fine variety.

***Chrysantha.** 3 to 4 feet. Fragrant yellow flowers from May to July.

Mixed. Beside the above we have Columbines in Pink, White, Purple, and Scarlet.

Long-spurred Hybrids. A choice strain of Columbines with very long spurs, and various beautiful shades. Sold in mixed colors only.

**ARABIS*, Alpina. (Rock Cress.) 6 inches. Clusters of small pure white flowers in May.

ASTERS. (Hardy.) These are showy perennials with masses of single daisy like flowers, blooming in early fall unless otherwise noted.

**Alpinus*. (Rock Aster.) 9 inches. Showy purple flowers, fine for cutting. Early summer.

Novae Angliae. 3 to 4 feet. Large violet purple flowers.

Novae Angliae Rosea. 3 to 4 feet. Handsome rose pink. This and the preceding are excellent for massing.

White Queen. 2 to 3 feet. Pure white flowers.

BOLTONIA, *Asteroides*. 6 to 7 feet. Pure white flowers like small daisies in September.

Latisquama. 3 to 4 feet. Pinkish lavender flowers.

BUDDLEYA. (Butterfly Bush, Summer Lilac.) 3 to 5 feet. Has long spikes of fragrant, rosy lilac flowers from August until frost. Very attractive to butterflies, hence the popular name of "Butterfly Bush." The roots should be given some protection in winter, and the dead tops should not be cut off until early spring.

CAMPANULA, **Carpatica*. 9 inches. Blue flowers, large for so small a plant. July and August.

Media. (Canterbury Bells.) 3 feet. Large, beautiful blue, pink, and white bell-shaped flowers in June and July. These are biennials, blooming but a single season, and should be planted each year.

Persicifolia. 2 to 3 feet. Medium size, bell-shaped

flowers in deep blue, and white, during June and July. Plants of this variety live for several years.

CONVALLARIA. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Small, pure white, flowers in graceful racemes in spring. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

COREOPSIS. 2 feet. Bright golden yellow flowers throughout the summer.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.) *Chinensis Alba.* 1 to 2 feet. Pure white, dwarf.

Coelestinum. 3 to 4 feet. Different shades of pale blue flowers in long spikes.

Formosum. 3 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers.

DIANTHUS, Barbatum. (Sweet William.) 1 to 2 feet. A popular, very fragrant flower, coming in various shades of maroon, crimson, pink, white and variegated, in June and July.

**Latifolius Atrococcineus.* 8 to 12 inches. A hybrid Sweet William, producing masses of fiery crimson flowers from July to October.

**Plumarius.* (Garden Pink.) 1 foot. The foliage of these pinks is a very pretty sage green, or gray, and remains green all winter. The single varieties vary in color from white to crimson, often prettily marked and variegated. The double varieties are white, pink, and light red, and look very much like a small carnation. All have a delightful, spicy fragrance and are fine for cutting. May and June.

DICENTRA, Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) 2 feet. Bears long graceful racemes of pink, heart shaped flowers very early in the spring.

FUNKIA, Subcordata. (White Day Lily.) 15 inches. A low border plant with broad, handsome foliage and waxy white, fragrant flowers, 4 to 6 inches long, in July and August.

Variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with green and white. Used for a border plant on account of its attractive foliage. Blue flowers in July.

GAILLARDIA, Grandiflora. 1½ to 2 feet high. Flowers resemble a large and very gorgeous daisy, the center being brownish orange and the petals banded with rings of yellow and red. Fine for cutting, and blooms from June until hard frost.

GYPSOPHILLA, Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) 2 to 3 feet. Forms a beautiful mass of tiny white flowers on slender wiry stems, giving a gauze-like appearance. Midsummer.

HELENIUM, Autumnale. 4 to 5 feet. Large heads of golden yellow flowers in August and September.

Rubrum. Bright terra cotta flowers in fall; very striking.

HELIOPSIS, Pitcheriana. (Ox-eye.) 3 to 5 feet. Daisy-like flowers of deep golden yellow, on good stems for cutting, produced freely from July until fall. Very hardy.

HEMEROCALLIS, Flava. (Yellow Day Lily.) 2 to 3 feet. Large, fragrant yellow flowers in May and June.

Fulva. 1 to 2 feet. Orange-yellow flowers in spring.

Thunbergii. 3 to 4 feet. Fragrant flowers like *Flava*, blooming several weeks in July and August.

HIBISCUS. A strong growing, bushy plant, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet. Flowers single, large and showy, often 4 or 5 inches across, produced in late summer. We can furnish these in **White, Pink, White with Crimson Eye, and Crimson**, the last being especially striking and attractive.

IBERIS, Sempervirens. (Evergreen Candytuft.) 1 ft. Low, spreading habit; small, pure white flowers completely covering the plant in spring.

IRIS, GERMAN. These well-known plants are of easiest cultivation, very hardy, and produce an abundance of flowers in early summer, that are fine for cutting. In the descriptions S refers to the standards or upright part in the center of the flower, while F refers to the falls, the large, drooping petals.

Alcazar. S, light blue violet. F, deep blue purple with bronze veinings.

Aurea. Deep golden yellow, large and fine.

Boccage. S, rosy purple. F, purple, striped white.

Col. Candelot. S, bronze, overlaid reddish-lavender. F, velvety crimson purple, with white at base. Not a large flower, but shading well towards red.

Duchess de Nemours. White, striped purple.

Her Majesty. S, pale rose pink. F, veined deeper, similar to Queen of May.

L'Innocence. White, shaded cream.

Minico. S, yellow. F, yellow shaded brown.

Mlle. Almira. Sky-blue, large and fine.

Mme. Chereau. White, frilled azure blue; very fine.

Monsignor. S, pale violet. F, the same, overlaid with deep purple. A fine sort and good grower, but the plants are small.

Mother of Pearl. S and F, pale bluish lavender with faint creamy undertone. Flowers are large, and plant a profuse bloomer.

Pallida Dalmatica. S and F, clear lavender blue, shading to pale silvery blue. A tall, very fine variety.

Prospero. S, pale lavender. F, deep violet purple, lighter at the margins. Plant is tall and flowers large and beautiful.

Quaker Lady. S, smoky lavender. F, ageratum blue and old gold. Flowers of medium size, freely produced.

Queen Caterina. A large flower of pale lavender violet, similar to Mother of Pearl.

Queen of May. Light lilac pink. A fine variety.

Seminole. S, dark violet rose. F, rich velvety crimson. Perhaps the nearest red of any, and a very striking variety.

Shekinah. S and F, pale lemon yellow, deeper through the center. One of the best yellows.

Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple. Early and free flowering.

White Knight. Almost pure white; of medium size, fine form, and good substance.

IRIS, JAPANESE. These are the largest and finest of the Iris family, blooming some weeks later than the other kinds. The flowers are large, nearly flat, ranging in color from pure white to deepest purple, many being beautifully veined, while some are shaded toward red and pink. The plants should be well supplied with water to produce the best results.

Bandai-no-nami. Six petals, large, pure white, with cream white standards.

Idjumi-no-sawa. Six petals, white, with blue veinings and purple standards.

Kigan-no-misao. Three large petals, pure white, very profuse bloomer; late.

King Edward VII. Three petals, large; rich royal purple.

Koki-no-iro. Six petals, purple, with white standards; tall, large and fine. Very free bloomer.

Kusui-no-iro. Six large petals; light blue, veined white.

Shishi-ikari. Three petals, white, veined violet, with deep violet purple standards.

Uji-sawa. Three petals, white, lightly veined purple, with violet standards.

Waku-hotei. Six petals, white veined blue, with deep purple standards.

IRIS, SIBERIAN, Snow Queen. Beautiful, snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in June. Free blooming and hardy.

LIATRIS, Spicata. Long compact spikes of tiny purple flowers in July and August. Odd and attractive.

LILIUM, Regale. (Regal Lily.) Very large flowers, white shaded pink or purple, with yellow center. One of the easiest lilies to grow.

LOBELIA, Cardinalis. (Cardinal Flower.) Cardinal red blossoms on tall spikes in August and September.

LYCHNIS, Chalcedonia. (Lamp Flower.) 2 to 3 ft. Terminal heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in June and July.

***Viscaria Splendens.** 12 to 18 in. Loose sprays of carmine, or bright pink flowers in June.

LYSIMACHIA, nummularia. (Moneywort.) An evergreen creeper, with small leaves and bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Fine for covering bare spaces under trees or shrubs where the grass will not grow.

MONARDA. (Bergamot.) 3 feet. Aromatic foliage; deep scarlet flowers in July and August.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) **Youngii.** 18 inches. Bright yellow flowers in June and July.

PACHYSANDRA, Terminalis. A low trailing plant with glossy evergreen foliage. Of easy culture and valuable as a ground cover, since it will grow in shade as well as sun, and thrive where other ground covers fail.

PAEONIAS. These well-known plants bloom in June, producing large double flowers ranging in color from pure white to deepest crimson, and including some light shades of yellow or buff. The following are excellent varieties.

Chas. Verdier. Deep rose, fading pink; very large and fine; a vigorous grower and very free bloomer; late.

Couronne d'Or. Large, very full ball shaped flowers; white with dash of carmine in center; fragrant, very late; fine for cutting. Very choice.

Delicatissima. Large, pale blush, tinted cream, changing to white.

Delachii. Double deep crimson; a fine late variety.

Edulis. Violet rose, large, full and sweet.

Felix Crousse. Large and full; bright, fiery red; very striking and handsome.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, pure white except for carmine streaks in the center. Early and fragrant. One of the best and most popular.

Fragrantissima. Early and free bloomer. Outer petals clear rose; inner petals very numerous, of lighter shade.

Francis Ortegal. Very dark purplish crimson; semi-double with yellow anthers in the center.

Fulgida. Bright crimson, free blooming, fine.

Globosa Grandiflora. Very large, globular flowers; opening cream white and changing to pure white; fragrant and desirable.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Large; delicate blush on outside; center fringed, cream tinted; sweet and fine.

Jeanne d'Arc. Center composed of small petals, light yellow or straw color, surrounded by a single row of large, light pink petals. Early and fragrant.

Lady Bramwell. Compact cream center with large outer petals of light pink. A desirable sort.

La Tulipe. Delicate rose, fading to creamy white; fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte. Large and full; double, deep crimson, one of the best red paeonias.

Louis Van Houtte. (Calot.) A fine light red variety, the center petals small, with a double row of larger ones on the outside.

Mme. Crousse. Pure white; large and full; midseason.

Mme. Lebon. Bright cherry pink; late.

Meissonier. Medium size, brilliant purple red; fragrant.

Mons. Barral. Soft clear pink, large and full.

Officinalis Alba. Very early; pink, soon changing to white. Usually in bloom for Decoration Day.

Officinalis Rubra. Very early; deep crimson; the old fashioned red paeonia.

Papaviflora. White, barely tinted cream; early.

Prolifera Tricolor. Center golden yellow, bordered with blush white; the nearest to a yellow paeonia; early.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Large, compact, and fragrant; deep carmine or crimson. Very late.

Rosea Plenissima Superba. Large, double, deep pink; a good grower and free bloomer.

Rubra Triumphans. Large, purplish crimson; early, fragrant and very desirable.

Triumph du Nord. Large, clear pink; very fine.

PENTSTEMON, Barbatu Torregii. 3 to 4 feet. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers in July. Will continue to bloom if the flowers are cut freely.

PHLOX. These old fashioned, fragrant flowers have become very popular, and many new and excellent varieties have been produced. A few of the best are described below, but new sorts are constantly being added.

Abyssinia. A new purple Phlox; very fragrant.

Antonin Mercier. Very large, white center, bordered lilac.

B. Compte. Deep, rich red; large and striking; one of the very best.

Commander. New; crimson red with darker eye. The color does not fade.

Dr. Charcot. Purple and white with deep reddish purple center. Distinct and handsome.

Eclaireur. Large; violet crimson with light center.

Ferdinand Cortez. Very large and handsome; bright crimson with darker center.

Homeland. New. Large clusters of scarlet and orange red, with clear crimson eye.

Independence. Large, pure white; early and tall.

Jules Sandeau. Large flowers of pure pink; dwarf and very free flowering.

Le Mahdi. Violet purple, changing to red in the middle of the day. Dwarf.

L'Esperance. Large, light lavender pink with light eye; a fine sort; dwarf.

L'Evenement. Soft pink, tinted salmon; large and showy; dwarf.

Mme. P. Langier. Bright, cerise red; vermillion center, large cluster; a very popular sort.

Queen. Large, pure white, a tall, strong growing variety. Late, and one of the best.

Rheinlander. Beautiful salmon pink with red eye. Cluster and flowers of unusual size.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet carmine center; a very desirable sort.

R. P. Struthers. Large, deep pink, with crimson eye.

Terre Nueve. Grayish lilac; light center; dwarf.

Thor. Deep salmon pink, with crimson eye.

White Swan. White flowers in long spikes, beginning to bloom very early, and continuing to the end of the season; a very vigorous and desirable sort.

Wm. C. Egan. Very large flowers, of a delicate soft pink.

***PHLOX, Divaricata Canadensis.** 1 foot. Fragrant lavender flowers on single stems in May; fine for cutting.

***Subulata.** (Moss Pink.) Forms a thick carpet of evergreen, moss like foliage, completely covered with pink flowers in May.

***Subulata Alba.** A variety with white flowers.

PHYSALIS, Franchetii. (Chinese Lantern Plant.) 1 to 2 ft. The small, whitish flowers are followed in the fall by coral red fruit enclosed in a showy, orange-red bag of paper like texture. Very ornamental, and fine for winter decoration.

PHYSOSTEGIA, Virginiana. 3 ft. Strong spikes of tubular shaped delicate pink flowers in midsummer.

Virginiana alba. The same, with white flowers.

PLATYCODON. (Balloon Flower.) 2 to 3 ft. **Blue and White.** Large bell-shaped flowers, freely produced in July and August. Hardy and desirable.

***Mareisii.** 12 to 15 in. Flowers same as above, but plant is quite dwarf.

SEDUM. (Stone-crop.) *Spectabilis*. 15 inches. Foliage thick and rubbery; flowers pale rose, in large flat cymes in early fall.

Spectabilis Brilliant. A variety with bright pink flowers; very desirable.

SHASTA DAISY. 2 to 3 feet. Very large daisies from July to September.

SPIREA, Aruncus. 4 feet. Produces long feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes. Vigorous grower; June.

Japonica. 12 to 18 inches. Plumy spikes of small, pure white flowers in June. Fine for cutting.

STATICE, Latifolia. (Sea Lavender.) Thick, leathery foliage at the ground. Flower stalks 15 to 18 inches high, forming immense panicles covered with tiny delicate blue flowers, producing a very graceful, airy appearance. Blooms in July.

STOKESIA, Cyanea. 18 inches. Flowers 2 or 3 inches across, double, blue, with delicate, narrow petals. Midsummer.

***TUNICA, Saxifraga.** 6 in. Fine, grass-like foliage, with tiny pink flowers from July to September.

VERONICA, Longifolia Subsessilis. (Blue Bird Flower.) 2 ft. Dark green foliage with long slender spikes of small blue flowers in August and September.

VINCA, Minor. (Myrtle.) A creeping plant with handsome evergreen foliage and bright blue flowers in spring. Very hardy, and will grow in shady places.

VIOLA, Cornuta. (Hardy Violets.) Blue. Low, spreading plants producing blue pansy-like flowers from early spring until November.

White Perfection. The same. with white flowers.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

These are of easy cultivation and very desirable for flowers in late summer and early fall. The bulbs can be planted any time from May 1st to June 15th. A succession of bloom can be obtained by making plantings once in two weeks during the above period. The bulbs should be dug in October, thoroughly dried, and stored in a cool, dry place where they will not freeze. As a cut flower the Gladiolus is very beautiful and remarkably lasting. We furnish the bulbs in various mixtures and also in choice named varieties.

Mixed Hybrids. This is a good general mixture of various colors, including more or less from named varieties, but does not, of course, take in rare or high-priced sorts.

Mixtures by Color. Beside the Mixed Hybrids we offer mixtures in separate colors as follows:

White and Light; Pink and Rose.

Scarlet and Red; Orange and Yellow.

Lavender and Purple.

Primulinus Hybrids. A recent strain, and one of the most beautiful of any. Long flower stalks, and large flowers; the colors varying from white to pink, and with a large percentage of sulphur yellow, orange, and other nasturtium shades. Every collection should have some of these.

Smoky and Slaty. Flowers red or pink, irregularly shaded and streaked with slaty, or smoke colored markings.

NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

Alice Tiplady. Large flower of beautiful orange saffron color. A very desirable variety.

America. Blush lavender pink, almost white, a favorite cut flower variety.

Attraction. Deep carmine rose with white throat.

Baron Hulot. Dark violet purple; a beautiful shade; one of the best.

Blue Jay. Medium size; grayish blue with darker markings, shaded nearly white in the throat.

Butterboy. Clear straw yellow, tall spike.

Capella. Bright clear reddish orange.

Carmen Sylvia. Large, almost pure white; throat lightly pencilled lilac. We consider this the finest white we have seen.

Chicago White. White with lavender markings; of only medium size, but very early.

Crackerjack. Dark crimson, throat spotted yellow and maroon.

Eldorado. Medium size; one of the deepest yellows, with maroon spots. Very handsome.

Empress of India. Velvety maroon; the darkest of any of the Gladiolus.

Evelyn Kirtland. Beautiful rosy pink, with scarlet blotches on the lower petals; tall spike; very fine.

George Paul. Crimson, stained yellow and purple.

Gold Drop. Fine pale yellow.

Halley. Large flowers of a delicate salmon pink; early and beautiful.

Intensity. Large, light scarlet, lower petals stained with white.

Mr. Mark. Bluish violet with dark blotch on lower petals.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. White ground, shaded blush with cream in the throat; flowers very large, on long spikes, with many open at one time. One of the finest sorts in our collection.

Mrs. Francis King. Fine light scarlet; flowers large, on a tall straight spike.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Very large salmon pink, with bright red blotches on the lower petals.

Mrs. Watt. Medium size; clear wine red; almost solid color; very striking.

Niagara. Large flowers, soft yellow, shaded pink and carmine. A very beautiful sort.

Panama. Like America, but a much deeper pink.

Peace. Almost a pure white; very large flowers on a strong stalk. One of the finest cut flower varieties.

Peachblow. Peach-blossom pink; very beautiful.

Pink Wonder. Very large flowers on tall strong spikes. Color delicate blush pink, with yellow shading at base of petals. An excellent sort.

Prince of India. Color a peculiar smoky gray, irregularly streaked with dark slaty blue, mottled with white. Very odd and striking.

Prince of Wales. Large, strawberry pink, with pale pink throat; very early.

Princeps. Very large rich crimson, with white blotches on the lower petals.

Scarlet Wonder. Very large flowers of deep velvety scarlet, of almost solid color, on tall strong spikes. Very dazzling and striking.

Schwaben. Double row of large, waxy, pale yellow flowers. Very beautiful.

Splendoria. Deep velvety crimson blossoms on tall spikes; one of the best of the very dark shades.

Sulphur King. Flowers clear sulphur yellow in long spike. One of our best yellows.

War. Deep blood red, shaded darker. Large and fine.

Willbrink. A very early sort with large flowers of a clear delicate pink.

RUFFLED GLADIOLUS

These are an entirely new strain, originated by A. E. Kunderd, the petals of the blossom being fluted or ruffled, presenting a unique and beautiful appearance. We offer a few sorts.

Glory. Delicate cream pink, with crimson stripe.

Orange Glory. Orange colored with lighter throat; beautiful and distinct.

Pride of Goshen. Very large flowers of a light salmon or flesh pink; sometimes slightly shaded cream. Long stout flower stalks. A very beautiful sort.

Rose Ash. Old rose, with canary yellow on the lower petals.

White Glory. Ground color white, with Iris-blue markings on lower petals.

White King. Beautiful sulphur white, finely ruffled.

Youell's Favorite. Rosy lavender pink; large and fine.

A FEW SPRAYING HINTS

Apple Worms and Apple Scab. Spray as soon as blossoms fall with Bordeaux Mixture and arsenate of lead. Repeat in about two weeks.

Green Worms on Rose Bushes. Dust with hellebore.

Plant Lice. Spray with whale oil soap, 1 lb. to 8 gallons water; or with the "Black Leaf 40" nicotine preparation. The spray must **touch** the lice to be effective.

Rose Bugs. Spray as soon as bugs appear with a strong solution of arsenate of lead, 1 lb. to 8 gallons of water. This spray discolors the foliage, but does not injure it.

San Jose Scale. Spray in November or March with Scalecide or the lime-sulphur solution.

Mildew on Roses or Other Plants. As soon as it appears, spray with Bordeaux Mixture, or dust with powdered sulphur.

To Prevent Plum Rot. Spray the trees in March with a solution of one pound blue vitrol to twenty-five gallons water. Spray twice in July with a solution of one pound sulphide of potassium to thirty-two gallons water. Pick off and destroy all decayed fruit.

For convenience in selecting trees and shrubs for special locations, or for special foliage or berry effects, we append the following lists:

**Evergreen Trees and Shrubs Especially Adapted for
Shady Locations**

Hemlock
Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)
Leucothoe
Pachysandra terminalis
Pieris floribunda
Rhododendrons
Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew)

**Evergreen Trees and Shrubs Especially Adapted for
Dry Soils**

Juniper communis
Juniper sabina
Pachysandra terminalis
Mugho Pine
White Pine

**Deciduous Shrubs and Small Trees Especially Adapted
for Shady Locations**

Azalea nudiflora
Azalea viscosa
Barberry Thunbergii
Calycanthus
Clethra Alnifolia
Dogwood, white flowering
Dogwood, red flowering
Fringe, white

Honeysuckle, Morrowii
 Honeysuckle, Tartarian
 Judas Tree
 Symphoricarpus, red (Coralberry)
 Symphoricarpus, white (Snowberry)
 Syringas
 Viburnum dentatum
 Viburnum lentago

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs Especially Adapted for Dry Soils

Barberry Thunbergii
 Carolina Poplar
 Red Oak
 Symphoricarpus, red (Coralberry)
 Symphoricarpus, white (Snowberry)
 Sumac, Cut-leaf

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs Especially Adapted for Wet or Marshy Soils

American Elm
 Carolina Poplar
 Pin Oak
 Willow, Babylonica
 Willow, Golden Bark
 Willow, Laurel Leaf
 Azalea Viscosa
 Calycanthus
 Clethra Alnifolia
 Golden Elder
 Ilex verticillata
 Viburnum dentatum
 Viburnum lentago

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs for Autumn Coloring of Foliage

Dogwood, white flowering
Sugar Maple
Pin Oak
Barberry Thunbergii
Euonymous Alatus
Sumac, Cut-leaf
Viburnum, all kinds

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs Bearing Red Berries

European Mt. Ash
Barberry, purple
Barberry Thunbergii
Euonymous Alatus
Honeysuckle, Morrowii
Honeysuckle, Tartarian
Ilex verticillata
Rosa Rugosa
Sumac, Cut-leaf
Viburnum opulus

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